



Utah Data Guide

Utah State Data Center

A Newsletter for Data Users

Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, Demographic and Economic Analysis

Volume 12, Number 2

1990 Census

1990 EEO File

The Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) File was recently released by the U.S. Census Bureau. The 1990 EEO File is based on civilian labor force data taken from the sample questionnaire from the 1990 Decennial Census. The file contains two sets of tabulations: the first set is a cross-tabulation of detailed occupation distribution by sex, race, and Hispanic origin; the second set provides educational attainment for selected age groups, by sex, race, and Hispanic origin. The two sets of data are organized into six separate records -- Records 1 through 3 provide occupational data, and Records 4 through 6 provide educational attainment. Records 1 and 4 present the two sets of data by sex; Records 2 and 5 by sex by race and Hispanic origin; and Records 3 and 6 by sex by race.

This file is the 1990 counterpart to the 1980 Census EEO Special File. The format for the 1990 EEO File is somewhat different from the 1980 version. The 1990 File's records each contain all occupation and educational attainment categories by sex, race, and Hispanic origin. There are also several new occupational categories in the 1990 File and some deletions from the 1980 File.

The 1990 File contains over 500 occupational categories and five educational attainment categories. The data are provided for the following geographic areas: the U.S.; states; metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs); census county divisions (CCDs) with populations over 50,000; counties; places and census designated places (CDPs) with populations over 50,000.

Table 1 provides a consolidation of the 500 plus occupations into six major categories for the state of Utah, with each occupational group broken down further. These data are presented for the total civilian labor force, by race and Hispanic origin.

EEO File data are available on CD-ROM and in published form. The Utah Department of Employment Security recently published a report *Utah Equal Employment Opportunity Information From the 1990 Census* containing EEO data for the state and its counties. Please call (801) 536-7813 to order this report. Data users may also obtain EEO File information by contacting the Utah State Data Center at (801) 538-1036.

In This Issue

	<u>Page</u>
o 1990 Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) File	1-2
o Revised City Census Counts	3
o IRS Migration Data by State	4-5
o Educational Attainment Data from the 1990 Census	6-7
o Census Bureau's 1993 CD-ROM Workshops	8
o Current Economic Conditions & Outlook	9-11
o Utah State Data Center Affiliates	12

Table 1
Occupation by Race & Hispanic Origin
1990 EEO File: Utah

	Total Civilian Labor Force	Hispanic Origin	Not of Hispanic Origin:				
			White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other Race
Managerial and Professional Specialty Occupations	201,157	4,811	191,198	862	1,075	3,171	40
Executive, Administrative, and Managerial Occupations	91,249	2,390	86,990	393	438	1,022	16
Professional Specialty Occupations	109,908	2,421	104,208	469	637	2,149	24
Technical, Sales, and Administrative Support Occupations	250,532	9,409	234,556	1,186	1,624	3,686	71
Technicians and Related Support Occupations	30,625	998	28,503	75	204	845	0
Sales Occupations	92,193	2,872	87,371	327	547	1,036	40
Administrative Support Occupations, Including Clerical	127,714	5,539	118,682	784	873	1,805	31
Service Occupations	103,886	6,801	92,466	893	1,553	2,106	67
Private Household Occupations	2,166	178	1,925	9	34	20	0
Protective Service Occupations	10,192	317	9,603	62	131	79	0
Service Occupations, Except Protective and Household	91,528	6,306	80,938	822	1,388	2,007	67
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing Occupations	17,096	1,269	15,311	42	252	222	0
Farm Operators and Managers	5,943	106	5,727	0	38	72	0
Other Agricultural and Related Occupations	10,660	1,146	9,131	36	197	150	0
Forestry and Logging Occupations	384	6	364	6	8	0	0
Fishers, Hunters, and Trappers	109	11	89	0	9	0	0
Precision Production, Craft, and Repair Occupations	88,791	5,170	80,225	452	1,411	1,510	23
Mechanics and Repairers	28,808	1,512	26,532	76	320	368	0
Construction Trades	29,907	1,603	27,360	130	585	212	17
Extractive Occupations	2,866	253	2,499	3	97	14	0
Precision Production Occupations	27,210	1,802	23,834	243	409	916	6
Operators, Fabricators, and Laborers	111,661	7,923	96,750	734	2,335	3,873	46
Machine Operators, Assemblers, and Inspectors	48,767	4,345	40,051	311	1,187	2,853	20
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	30,535	1,285	28,418	175	423	232	2
Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers, and Laborers	32,359	2,293	28,281	248	725	788	24
Unemployed, No Recent Civilian Work Experience	4,325	354	3,426	65	312	168	0
Total, All Occupations	777,448	35,737	713,932	4,234	8,562	14,736	247

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population and Housing: Equal Employment Opportunity File.

Revised 1990 Census Population Counts for Utah Cities

In an effort to correct errors from the 1990 Census counts, the U.S. Bureau of the Census has issued revised population counts for certain Census places. Table 2 provides those revised counts released thus far for cities/towns in Utah. As appropriate, the Census Bureau reviewed information provided by local officials and other Census data users to resolve population discrepancies.

In some instances, the review for an individual government identified specific error(s) in the 1990 Census records, but the vast majority of the errors were geographic. Geographic errors involved inaccuracies in the local government's boundaries recognized for tabulating the Census results, or in the geographic assignment of individual living quarters and their associated population.

Changes to the Census counts generally reflect the reassignment of living quarters and associated population made around the legal boundary between two or more jurisdictions as the result of an inquiry received.

How these city revisions affect county totals is not known at this time. Most net changes will affect unincorporated areas, and thus will have no net effect on county population totals. If you have any questions on population revisions, please call Demographic and Economic Analysis at (801) 538-1036.

Table 2
Comparison of 1990 Census Counts & Revised Census Counts
(as of April 1993)

City/Town	County	Census 1990	Revised 1990	Change
Garland City	Box Elder	1,637	1,639	2
Tremonton City	Box Elder	4,264	4,262	(2)
Logan City	Cache	32,762	32,771	9
North Logan Town	Cache	3,768	3,775	7
Nibley Town	Cache	1,167	1,236	69
Fruit Heights City	Davis	3,900	3,903	3
North Salt Lake City	Davis	6,474	6,464	(10)
Farmington City	Davis	9,028	9,049	21
West Jordan City	Salt Lake	42,892	42,915	23
Murray City	Salt Lake	31,282	31,274	(8)
West Valley City	Salt Lake	86,976	86,969	(7)
South Jordan City	Salt Lake	12,220	12,215	(5)
Salt Lake City	Salt Lake	159,936	159,928	(8)
Sandy City	Salt Lake	75,058	75,240	182
Draper City	Salt Lake	7,257	7,143	(114)
Fountain Green City	Sanpete	578	602	24
Vernal City	Uintah	6,644	6,640	(4)
Highland Town	Utah	5,002	5,007	5
American Fork City	Utah	15,696	15,722	26
St. George City	Washington	28,502	28,572	70
Harrisville City	Weber	3,004	3,019	15
North Ogden City	Weber	11,668	11,593	(75)
Ogden City	Weber	63,909	63,943	34
Pleasant View Town	Weber	3,603	3,597	(6)
Roy City	Weber	24,603	24,595	(8)

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population and Housing.

IRS Area to Area Migration Data: Net Migration to and from Utah by State, 1981-1990

The Demographic and Economic Analysis Section recently received Internal Revenue Service (IRS) estimates of net migration to and from Utah for the decade of the 1980s. The IRS migration data is the only annual source of gross migration flows by state available for Utah.

The data show positive but declining net in-migration to Utah during the interval 1981 to 1983, increasing net out-migration from 1984 to 1988, and declining net out-migration thereafter. For the entire decade of the 80s, California, Arizona, Idaho and Nevada accounted for the majority of this component of population change (positive or negative). In net, the largest gains in population were from Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana. Utah's largest losses in population were to California, Arizona, and Nevada. Since 1989, the net flow of population to California has reversed. (See Table 3 and Map below.) While data for 1991 and 1992 are not yet available, we would expect a continuation of this positive net flow from California and other states given Utah's net in-migration status for the past two years.

The IRS gross migration flows are based on data taken from the IRS Individual Master File. This file contains data from all Form 1040, 1040A and 1040EZ individual tax returns. Migration flows are defined as the number of exemptions claimed on individual tax returns in the given year for primary taxpayers claiming a different state of residence in the previous year. Before tax year 1987, blindness and age exemptions were not counted. Since 1988, these exemptions have been repealed by the Tax Reform Act of 1986 and replaced by additional deductions. Returns which did not match by Social Security Number, as well as several types of individuals, were not included in the estimates. The IRS believes that "actual migration flows may be understated." The net migration flows may be reasonably accurate and are used by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in making their intercensal population estimates for states and counties. Future availability of the migration series may be problematic.

Figure 1
Net Migration To and From Utah:
1989-1990

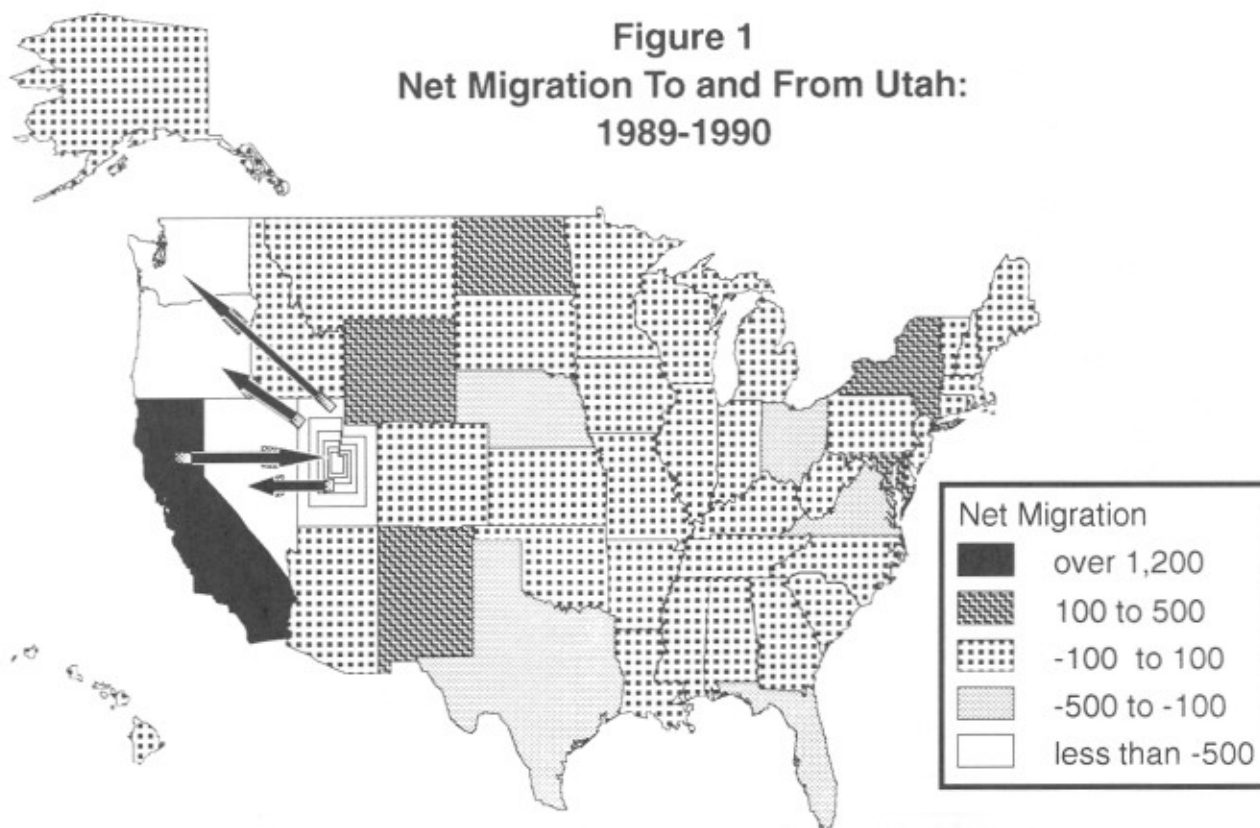


Table 3
Net Migration to and from Utah by State
1981-90

Net Migration to and from Utah by State											
State	80-81	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90	81-90
Alabama	62	39	(136)	(101)	(20)	(107)	(65)	(209)	(71)	(94)	(702)
Alaska	(114)	(301)	(225)	(168)	(72)	33	355	130	47	(93)	(408)
Arizona	27	(111)	(698)	(1,792)	(2,403)	(2,544)	(3,112)	(2,366)	(1,112)	50	(14,061)
Arkansas	38	90	(132)	(33)	(25)	71	(314)	(106)	61	29	(321)
California	3,462	2,474	(860)	(1,774)	(4,277)	(3,821)	(5,003)	(4,094)	(2,109)	1,212	(14,790)
Colorado	(370)	(392)	233	(433)	(262)	(195)	(261)	(394)	(412)	25	(2,461)
Connecticut	55	49	(12)	(14)	(40)	(24)	(117)	(77)	(54)	73	(161)
Delaware	12	10	12	(3)	22	4	(76)	(47)	(65)	20	(111)
District of Columbia	(25)	2	(22)	(33)	(33)	(29)	(9)	(12)	(13)	(2)	(176)
Florida	290	(24)	56	(336)	(366)	(372)	(508)	(567)	(280)	(297)	(2,404)
Georgia	69	89	(80)	(135)	(146)	(189)	(349)	(160)	(102)	(51)	(1,054)
Hawaii	168	129	255	173	27	174	3	(2)	39	(2)	964
Idaho	974	1,117	968	1,262	1,620	1,924	2,003	915	1,251	76	12,110
Illinois	449	466	365	103	77	95	(135)	(97)	48	(43)	1,328
Indiana	92	351	176	14	(40)	(28)	(12)	(226)	(105)	9	231
Iowa	117	182	136	157	196	99	96	(43)	40	(65)	915
Kansas	144	95	(33)	145	9	35	(39)	(66)	79	89	458
Kentucky	106	45	(136)	116	(1)	(7)	(126)	(98)	2	(82)	(181)
Louisiana	(44)	(103)	46	22	18	(7)	200	(27)	121	56	282
Maine	18	1	(26)	14	(27)	(72)	(68)	(90)	(17)	17	(250)
Maryland	49	84	(38)	46	(168)	(158)	(215)	(304)	(207)	102	(809)
Massachusetts	31	96	(80)	(63)	(160)	(112)	(251)	(307)	(182)	89	(939)
Michigan	528	472	252	91	0	(266)	(189)	(117)	(97)	(71)	603
Minnesota	145	144	282	100	(48)	(36)	(50)	(161)	(41)	(88)	247
Mississippi	61	6	79	(1)	(18)	(9)	(45)	31	40	12	156
Missouri	118	183	(73)	9	(110)	(205)	(214)	(171)	(153)	(60)	(676)
Montana	157	341	197	359	236	450	172	85	90	77	2,164
Nebraska	95	242	(15)	71	32	(13)	61	(153)	(32)	(221)	67
Nevada	(235)	(70)	221	(254)	(423)	(800)	(1,821)	(2,614)	(3,103)	(2,449)	(11,548)
New Hampshire	(7)	30	46	(44)	(27)	(15)	(31)	(67)	(70)	62	(123)
New Jersey	215	115	224	(2)	(88)	(61)	(64)	(150)	(25)	99	263
New Mexico	301	(107)	(197)	(373)	(244)	(444)	(187)	68	(433)	239	(1,377)
New York	215	187	445	(74)	(111)	(109)	(33)	(142)	(69)	133	442
North Carolina	109	89	(72)	(94)	(74)	9	(226)	(195)	(180)	95	(539)
North Dakota	65	10	117	(19)	71	104	112	92	93	143	788
Ohio	314	409	75	14	(88)	(137)	(120)	(159)	(232)	(167)	(91)
Oklahoma	(103)	(441)	(194)	(106)	16	(62)	261	141	(41)	28	(501)
Oregon	6	743	204	(352)	(162)	(162)	(449)	(809)	(790)	(864)	(2,635)
Pennsylvania	211	327	62	91	50	(128)	(238)	(323)	(12)	9	49
Rhode Island	(6)	(7)	(3)	16	10	(9)	(12)	(22)	(14)	(2)	(49)
South Carolina	145	(5)	(82)	(34)	(14)	(76)	(8)	(18)	(64)	(58)	(214)
South Dakota	20	172	21	(19)	19	(48)	11	46	86	52	360
Tennessee	124	56	3	3	(78)	(109)	(257)	(184)	(107)	(25)	(574)
Texas	(575)	(954)	(1,099)	(1,129)	(934)	(773)	(201)	(395)	(423)	(295)	(6,778)
Vermont	(2)	(18)	(12)	(1)	0	(10)	(37)	(68)	9	(2)	(141)
Virginia	(37)	(62)	(37)	(260)	(239)	(251)	(317)	(408)	(197)	(188)	(1,996)
Washington	(164)	292	270	(225)	(550)	(818)	(968)	(1,204)	(1,605)	(1,801)	(6,773)
West Virginia	83	47	11	62	(1)	85	(30)	(45)	5	(38)	179
Wisconsin	117	142	131	118	99	52	(83)	(47)	(20)	75	584
Wyoming	(555)	(126)	575	502	350	642	962	375	58	187	2,970
Total	6,955	6,605	1,200	(4,384)	(8,397)	(8,429)	(12,004)	(14,861)	(10,368)	(4,000)	(47,683)

Source: IRS Area-to Area Migration Data; Statistical Information Services, IRS

Educational Attainment of Persons 25 Years and Over in Utah Counties: 1990 Census

Educational attainment for persons 25 years and over is available for Utah's counties in Table 4. The table and accompanying maps provide three measures of educational attainment: percent with no high school diploma; percent with a high school degree and higher; and percent with a bachelor's degree and higher.

These data were released on Summary Tape File (STF) 3A, the file providing sample data from the 1990 Census. Educational attainment is also available for persons 18 years and over, in addition to the data for persons 25 years and over. As with all data items from STF 3A, education statistics are available for the state, census county subdivisions, counties, places, census tracts, and block groups.

According to 1990 Census results, 85.1 percent of persons 25 years and over in Utah had a high school

degree or more, and 22.3 percent of persons 25 years and over had a bachelor's degree or more (compared with 75.2 percent and 20.3 percent, respectively, for the U.S.). Nearly 15 percent of Utah's 25 and over population did not have a high school diploma in 1990.

Summit County was the most highly educated county in the state -- the percentage of persons 25 years and over with at least a high school degree was 91.6 percent in 1990. In addition, 32.9 percent of those 25 years old and older had at least a bachelor's degree. Only 8.4 percent of Summit County's 25 and over population was without a high school degree in 1990.

Data users who need additional educational attainment data, or other data from the 1990 Census, should call the Utah State Data Center at (801) 538-1036.

"Educational Attainment in Utah": Census Brief #3

A report, "1990 Census Brief: Educational Attainment in Utah," is the third in a series of census reports produced by the Utah State Data Center. Other briefs will be released as the data becomes available. All data for this report were taken from the 1990 Census of Population and Housing.

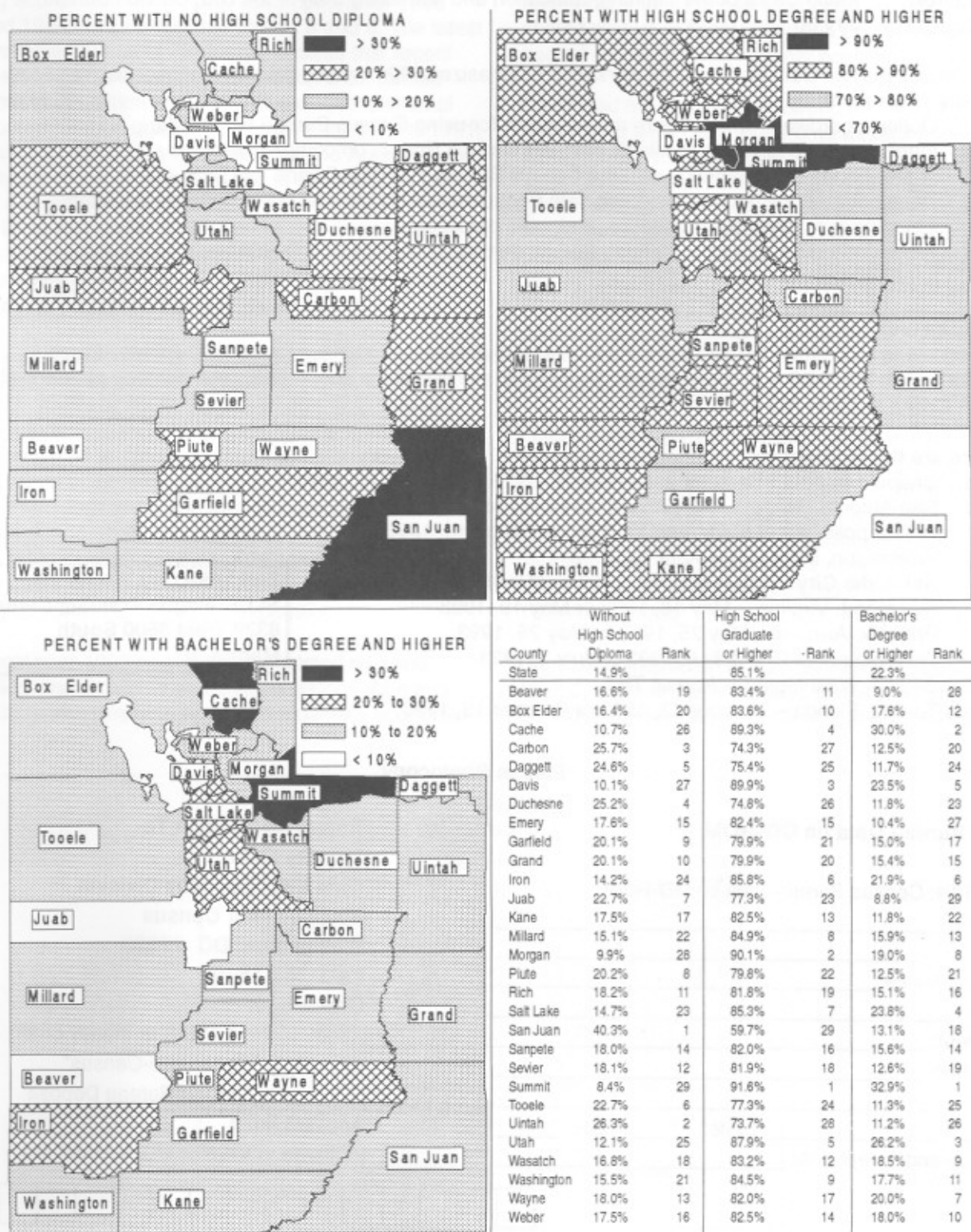
This report discusses the educational attainment in Utah's counties, cities and places. The information was derived from the Census' sample count (i.e., STF 3A), so accuracy may be limited when dealing with extremely small populations, especially minority residents of less populated counties and cities.

Each category of educational attainment, such as "High School Graduate," indicates the number of people whose highest level of educational attainment was graduation from high school. In other words, in order to determine the total number of high school graduates, it would be necessary to add each of the categories following "High School Graduate" for a particular county or city. This was the method used to determine the percent of graduates for the counties and cities in Utah. All figures in this report are for persons 25 years and older only.

Educational attainment data are also provided for minority populations. The Census Bureau collects data for five racial groups: White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and Other Race. The majority of persons who reported themselves in the 'Other Race' category were persons who did not feel that they fit into any of the other four categories. Hispanic origin is classified as an ethnic category, distinct from racial classification. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

"Educational Attainment in Utah" will be available in June 1993 for \$3.00 from Demographic and Economic Analysis. If you have any questions, or if you would like to order this report, please call (801) 538-1036.

Table 4
Educational Attainment of Persons 25 Years and Over
in Utah Counties: 1990



SOURCE: 1990 Census of Population and Housing, U.S. Bureau of the Census

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- o Richmond, Virginia -- May 18, 1993 or May 19, 1993
- o Phoenix, Arizona -- May 25, 1993 or May 26, 1993
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Current Economic Conditions and Outlook

Utah Economic Indicators

February 1993 revenue estimates and their underlying economic/demographic assumptions for 1993 and 1994 are presented in Tables 5 and 6. The latest available data as of February indicates that recent conditions in Utah remain favorable. Utah ranked ninth in the nation in the rate of growth in personal income for third quarter 1992 over third quarter 1991. Utah was second in the nation, behind Arkansas, in the rate of job growth, and first in the nation in the rate of growth in housing permits, from November 1991 to November 1992. Utah's year-over growth rate in manufacturing exports ranked second, and its year-over growth rate in office employment ranked fourth in the nation through November 1992.

The outlook for 1993 through 1994 is for Utah to continue to outperform the nation. As of February 1993, Regional Financial Associates, Inc. forecast the rate of growth in Utah employment to rank third in the nation in 1992 and fourth in 1993. Growth is expected to increase slightly in 1993 as the national economy improves, and then to decline somewhat in 1994 due to accelerated defense cutbacks. Construction jobs will increase significantly over this time period largely as a result of Kennecott's new \$880 million smelter and refinery expansion.

Fiscal year 1993 and 1994 unrestricted revenue collections should increase about \$122 million and \$133 million respectively due to moderate economic

growth. Corporate tax collections are expected to remain sluggish in fiscal year 1993 due to the slowdown in defense spending and weakness in recent commodity prices. Corporate collections should pick up in fiscal year 1994 due to the expected recovery in the national economy.

Continued net in-migration, strong housing and automobile sales, and a one-time windfall from conversion to monthly collections should help sustain sales tax collections in fiscal year 1993. Sales tax growth should moderate in fiscal year 1994 due to the previous year's windfall, and slower net in-migration and housing sales. Income tax collections should remain fairly stable, but will decline in fiscal year 1993 due to anticipated slower growth in partnership and proprietorship income for that year.

Consumer Sentiment Index

Figure 2 provides the consumer sentiment index from the January 1993 *Utah Consumer Survey*. Both the Utah and the U.S. indices improved from the October 1992 survey -- Utahns' view of Utah increased 9.7 points, from 81.5 in October to 91.2 in January. The U.S. population's view of the nation jumped from 73.3 in October to 89.3 in January, a 16-point increase.

Data users interested in subscribing to the quarterly *Utah Consumer Survey* should contact the University of Utah's Survey Research Center at (801)581-6491.

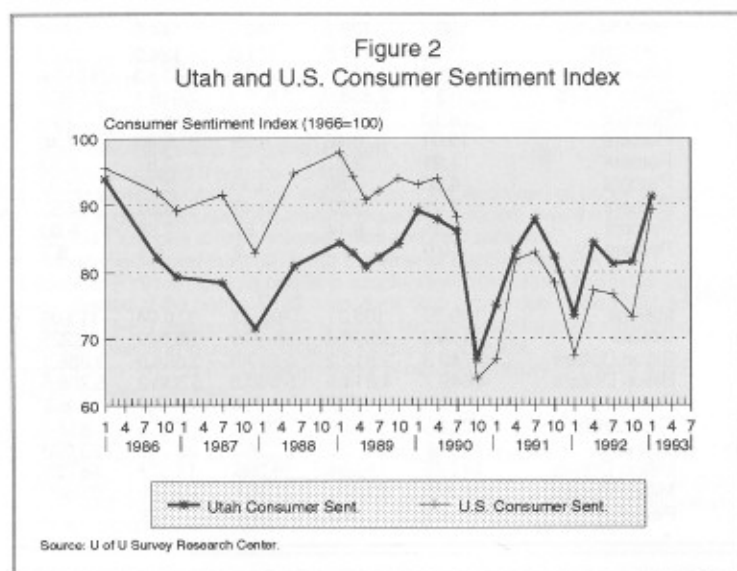


Table 5
Actual and Estimated Economic Indicators: Utah and the U.S.
February 1993

U.S. AND UTAH INDICATORS	UNITS	1990 Actual	1991 Actual	1992 Estimate	1993 Forecast	1994 Forecast	% CHG 90-91	% CHG 91-92	% CHG 92-93	% CHG 93-94
PRODUCTION AND SPENDING										
U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product	Billion 1987\$	4,877.5	4,821.0	4,917.4	5,076.5	5,240.8	-1.2	2.0	3.2	3.2
U.S. Real Personal Consumption	Billion 1987\$	3,260.4	3,240.8	3,312.3	3,419.6	3,520.2	-0.6	2.2	3.2	2.9
U.S. Real Bus. Fixed Investment	Billion 1987\$	538.1	500.2	512.8	543.5	583.5	-7.0	2.5	6.0	7.4
U.S. Real Defense Spending	Billion 1987\$	283.3	282.8	263.2	249.1	229.4	-0.2	-6.9	-5.4	-7.9
U.S. Real Exports	Billion 1987\$	510.0	539.4	573.4	602.8	637.5	5.8	6.3	5.1	5.8
U.S. Industrial Production Index	1987=100	109.2	107.1	108.6	112.4	117.5	-1.9	1.4	3.5	4.5
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	22.0	21.9	21.5	22.0	22.5	-0.5	-1.8	2.3	2.2
Utah Oil Production	Million Barrels	27.6	25.2	22.5	20.4	18.6	-8.7	-10.7	-9.3	-8.8
Utah Copper Production	Million Pounds	528.9	529.8	600.0	610.0	610.0	0.2	13.3	1.7	0.0
SALES AND CONSTRUCTION										
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	13.9	12.3	12.8	14.0	15.3	-11.5	4.1	9.4	9.3
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.21	1.02	1.21	1.38	1.45	-15.7	18.6	14.0	5.1
U.S. Residential Construction	Billion Dollars	215.6	190.3	216.3	247.8	272.3	-11.7	13.7	14.6	9.9
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	201.1	180.1	167.6	166.3	176.7	-10.4	-6.9	-0.8	6.3
U.S. Final Priv. Domestic Sales	Billion 1987\$	4,557.9	4,479.3	4,591.3	4,765.5	4,947.5	-1.7	2.5	3.8	3.8
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	61.2	55.5	62.5	67.0	71.0	-9.3	12.6	7.2	6.0
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	7.0	9.4	12.5	14.9	16.4	34.7	31.9	19.7	9.9
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	579.4	791.0	1050.0	1291.5	1452.4	36.5	32.7	23.0	12.5
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	422.9	342.4	380.0	430.0	450.0	-19.0	11.0	13.2	4.7
Utah Retail Sales	Million Dollars	8,424	8,939	9,800	10,437	11,105	6.1	9.6	6.5	6.4
DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT										
U.S. Population	Millions	250.0	252.7	255.4	257.9	260.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9
U.S. Consumer Sentiment of U.S.	1966=100	81.8	77.6	77.2	93.4	95.3	-5.1	-0.5	21.0	2.0
Utah Fiscal Year Population	Thousands	1,729.0	1,775.0	1,820.0	1,863.0	1,904.0	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.2
Utah Fiscal Year Net Migration	Thousands	-3.6	19.0	19.0	16.0	12.0	na	na	na	na
Utah Consumer Sentiment of Utah	1966=100	82.5	82.1	80.2	91.0	91.0	-0.5	-2.3	13.5	0.0
PROFITS AND PRICES										
U.S. Corp. Profits Before Tax	Billion Dollars	355.4	334.7	377.1	447.6	473.3	-5.8	12.7	18.7	5.7
U.S. Domestic Profits Less F.R.	Billion Dollars	254.1	251.2	285.3	351.5	361.9	-1.1	13.6	23.2	3.0
U.S. Oil Ref. Acquis. Cost	\$ Per Barrel	22.3	19.1	18.3	18.4	20.3	-14.6	-4.0	0.5	10.0
U.S. Coal Price Index	1982=100	97.5	97.2	94.9	95.1	97.0	-0.3	-2.4	0.2	2.0
U.S. Ave. Copper Cathode Price	\$ Per Pound	1.23	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.12	-11.2	-0.6	0.3	2.7
U.S. No. 1 Heavy Melting Scrap	\$ Per Metric Ton	105.5	91.8	84.8	95.0	97.6	-13.0	-7.6	12.1	2.7
Utah Oil Prices	\$ Per Barrel	22.6	20.0	19.2	19.3	21.3	-11.6	-4.0	0.5	10.4
Utah Coal Prices	\$ Per Short Ton	21.8	21.6	21.8	22.0	22.4	-0.9	0.9	0.9	2.0
INFLATION, MONEY AND INTEREST										
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers	1982-84=100	130.7	136.3	140.4	144.9	149.9	4.2	3.0	3.2	3.5
U.S. GDP Implicit Deflator	1987=100	113.2	117.8	121.0	124.2	127.8	4.0	2.7	2.6	2.9
U.S. Money Supply (M2)	Billion Dollars	3,298.3	3,402.6	3,478.9	3,624.3	3,815.8	3.2	2.2	4.2	5.3
U.S. Real M2 Money Supply (GDP)	Billion 1987\$	2,913.7	2,888.9	2,875.1	2,918.1	2,985.8	-0.8	-0.5	1.5	2.3
U.S. Federal Funds Rate	Percent	8.10	5.69	3.53	3.53	4.73	-29.8	-38.0	0.0	34.0
U.S. Bank Prime Rate	Percent	10.01	8.46	6.25	6.40	7.46	-15.5	-26.1	2.4	16.6
U.S. Prime Less Federal Funds	Percent	1.91	2.77	2.72	2.87	2.73	45.0	-1.8	5.5	-4.9
U.S. Prime Less Pers. Cons. Defl.	Percent	4.60	4.50	3.30	3.50	3.90	-2.2	-26.7	6.1	11.4
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	7.49	5.37	3.43	3.51	4.52	-28.3	-36.1	2.3	28.8
U.S. T-Bond Rate, 30-Year	Percent	8.61	8.14	7.67	7.68	8.00	-5.5	-5.8	0.1	4.2
U.S. Mortgage Rates, Effective	Percent	10.0	9.3	8.2	8.1	8.3	-7.0	-11.8	-1.2	2.5
EMPLOYMENT, WAGES AND INCOME										
U.S. Nonagricultural Employment	Millions	109.79	108.31	108.43	110.04	113.09	-1.3	0.1	1.5	2.8
U.S. Average Nonagriculture Wage	Dollars	24,982	25,964	26,905	28,029	29,225	3.9	3.6	4.2	4.3
U.S. Total Nonagriculture Wages	Billion Dollars	2,742.8	2,812.2	2,917.3	3,084.3	3,305.1	2.5	3.7	5.7	7.2
U.S. Personal Income	Billion Dollars	4,649.7	4,814.5	5,040.8	5,338.2	5,706.5	3.5	4.7	5.9	6.9
U.S. Unemployment Rate	Percent	5.5	6.8	7.4	7.0	6.2	na	na	na	na
Utah Nonagricultural Employment	Thousands	723.6	745.2	767.5	791.5	814.4	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.9
Utah Average Nonagriculture Wage	Dollars	19,728	20,523	21,362	22,208	23,070	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages	Million Dollars	14,275	15,294	16,395	17,577	18,789	7.1	7.2	7.2	6.9
Utah Personal Income	Million Dollars	24,270	25,890	27,651	29,586	31,627	6.7	6.8	7.0	6.9
Utah Unemployment Rate	Percent	4.3	4.9	4.9	4.8	5.0	na	na	na	na

Source: State Economic Coordinating Committee.

Table 6
Revenue Comparisons for FY91-94
Modified Accrual Basis
(Thousands of Dollars)

	FY91 ACTUAL	FY92 ACTUAL	CHANGE	% CHG	FEBRUARY FY93 ESTIMATE	CHANGE	% CHG	FEBRUARY FY94* ESTIMATE	CHANGE	% CHG
GENERAL FUND										
SALES TAX (Net of Olympics)	740,307	802,381	62,074	8.38	872,000	69,619	8.68	920,000	48,000	5.50
LIQUOR PROFITS	17,571	16,711	(860)	-4.89	16,400	(311)	-1.86	16,100	(300)	-1.83
INSURANCE PREMIUMS	27,804	30,122	2,318	8.34	33,500	3,378	11.21	35,600	2,100	6.27
BEER, CIG., AND TOBACCO	31,003	34,569	3,566	11.50	33,500	(1,069)	-3.09	33,000	(500)	-1.49
OIL SEVERANCE TAX	23,764	11,747	(12,017)	-50.57	8,000	(3,747)	-31.90	13,000	5,000	62.50
METAL SEVERANCE TAX	7,252	6,413	(839)	-11.57	7,100	687	10.71	7,300	200	2.82
INHERITANCE TAX	4,811	3,975	(836)	-17.38	8,000	4,025	101.26	4,200	(3,800)	-47.50
INVESTMENT INCOME	10,959	7,002	(3,957)	-36.11	6,000	(1,002)	-14.31	6,500	500	8.33
OTHER	33,946	23,473	(10,473)	-30.85	21,300	(2,173)	-9.26	20,800	(500)	-2.35
CIRCUIT BREAKER	(3,513)	(4,069)	(556)	15.83	(4,400)	(331)	8.13	(4,600)	(200)	4.55
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SUBTOTAL	893,904	932,324	38,420	4.30	1,001,400	69,076	7.41	1,051,900	50,500	5.04
UNIFORM SCHOOL FUND										
INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX	717,616	783,284	65,668	9.15	838,000	54,716	6.99	903,000	65,000	7.76
CORPORATE FRANCHISE TAX	87,766	80,582	(7,184)	-8.18	83,000	2,418	3.00	95,000	12,000	14.46
PERMANENT FUND INTEREST	4,593	4,721	128	2.79	5,200	479	10.15	5,800	600	11.54
GROSS RECEIPTS TAX	3,685	3,577	(108)	-2.93	3,700	123	3.44	3,700	0	0.00
OTHER	12,880	16,375	3,495	27.14	6,200	(10,175)	-62.14	5,600	(600)	-9.68
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SUBTOTAL	826,540	888,539	61,999	7.50	936,100	47,561	5.35	1,013,100	77,000	8.23
TOTAL BOTH FUNDS	1,720,444	1,820,863	100,419	5.84	1,937,500	116,637	6.41	2,065,000	127,500	6.58
TRANSPORTATION FUND										
MOTOR FUEL TAX	131,056	136,352	5,296	4.04	140,500	4,148	3.04	143,500	3,000	2.14
SPECIAL FUEL TAX	36,786	33,303	(3,483)	-9.47	34,700	1,397	4.19	35,900	1,200	3.46
OTHER	39,570	44,579	5,009	12.66	46,000	1,421	3.19	47,100	1,100	2.39
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SUBTOTAL	207,412	214,234	6,822	3.29	221,200	6,966	3.25	226,500	5,300	2.40
TOTAL ALL FUNDS	1,927,856	2,035,097	107,241	5.56	2,158,700	123,603	6.07	2,291,500	132,800	6.15
MINERAL LEASE ROYALTIES	28,748	28,522	(226)	-0.79	27,500	(1,022)	-3.58	27,400	(100)	-0.36
MINERAL LEASE BONUSES	3,630	4,004	374	10.30	3,800	(204)	-5.09	3,900	100	2.63
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GRAND TOTAL	1,960,234	2,067,623	107,389	5.48	2,190,000	122,377	5.92	2,322,800	132,800	6.06

*FY94 estimates include \$5 million in contingent audit income.

1) Corporate taxes decline in FY92 from refunds due to overpayments and loss carry-backs.

2) The general fund OTHER category decreases in FY92 due to the transfer of revenues collected by the Department of Commerce into a restricted fund. This item decreases in FY93 and FY94 due to court fine losses. The decrease in FY94 results from the transfer of the oil and gas conservation tax into a restricted account.

3) Effective July 1, 1991, cigarette taxes were raised 3.5 cents per pack.

4) Severance taxes decline in FY92 due to workover credits, new sliding scale rates, and lower oil prices and production. The decrease in FY93 oil severance taxes is due to an audit adjustment regarding a dispute over the point of valuation.

5) Investment income declines in FY92 and FY93 due to lower interest rates and fund balances.

6) The uniform school fund OTHER category increased in FY92 due to settlements reached with IPA.

7) The increase in special fuels collections in FY91 is due to a one-time acceleration, and a reduction in tax evasion resulting from the diesel fuel tax being collected at the pump. FY92 collections drop largely due to the FY91 acceleration.

8) The increase in the transportation fund OTHER category in FY92 is due to fee increases for plate replacement, duplicate title certificates, duplicate registrations, and increased charges for driver's licenses.

9) The decline in mineral lease payments from FY91 to FY93 is due largely to new Department of Interior administrative charges for collecting and distributing leases and bonuses.

10) The insurance premium tax for FY91 was reduced \$1.5 million in order to return monies to the 2nd injury fund that were incorrectly deposited into the general fund in FY90.

11) Motor fuel taxes declined in FY91 due to reduced travel resulting from the Gulf War. Travel resumed in FY92.

12) Sales taxes increased in FY92 largely due to the Kern River pipeline and strong net in-migration and housing sales.

13) FY93 sales taxes include a one-time \$8.3 million acceleration due to a change to monthly from quarterly collections.

14) FY94 corporate collections include an anticipated \$7 million windfall payment.

Source: Utah State Tax Commission and Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.



Demographic and Economic Analysis Section
Governor's Office of Planning and Budget
116 State Capitol
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114

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Demographic and Economic Analysis Section

Brad Barber, State Planning Coordinator
Natalie Gochnour, Director, DEA
Julie Johnsson, Contact Person, (801) 538-1036
Linda Smith, DEA Computer Data Specialist and Editor, *Utah Data Guide*
Patricia Bowles, State Data Center Manager
Peter Donner, Economist, Fiscal Impact Analysis
Pam Perlich, Economist, Economic Development Planning Program
Ross Reeve, Economist, Demographic Modeling
Lance Rovig, Economist, Economic and Revenue Forecasts
Jeanine Taylor, Economist, Population Estimates and Projections
Jennifer Hawks, Research Assistant
Trevor Rosenberg, Research Assistant

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